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## ADDRESS

OF THE  
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,  
TO THE  
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
FELLOW CITIZENS:—

The period will soon arrive when you will be called upon to exercise a right, which, of all the independent nations of considerable power on the globe, you alone possess—that of electing, by your own free choice, and from among yourselves, the person who is to be entrusted with the highest functions of your Chief Executive Magistrate. It is sometimes said that it is of little importance what individual is clothed with that character; that a President of the United States has no great personal influence either for good or evil, and that in the present prosperous condition of our country, the public affairs would be transacted just as well under one President as another. Such opinions can only be entertained by persons who have reflected very little on theory or the practical operation of our government. The whole course of the public affairs depends, in a very considerable degree, upon the direction which is given to the influence belonging to the office of President. It is no doubt true that the political machine may continue to move on a while with apparent success under very unskillful direction, by the effect of a favorable impulse received at other times; but it is obvious, that if such a state of things continue long, the favorable impulse will be lost, and the particle of prosperity destroyed, perhaps forever. It is generally acknowledged, that the pure and lofty character of Washington contributed more than any other cause to carry our institutions into successful operation, and that the eminent virtues and acknowledged talents of his successors in the Presidency have aided very powerfully in sustaining and perfecting the work which he began. It is equally apparent, that if the Chief Magistracy should ever be committed for any great length of time to persons of an opposite character, the condition of the country must undergo, in one way or another, a disastrous, perhaps a fatal revolution.

Such being the importance of the right which you will soon be call'd upon to exercise, you owe it to yourselves, to your children, to your country, to the cause of humanity, which is so deeply involved in the issue of the political experiment that is now making among us, to exercise it with full and mature deliberation—without any bias from party feeling or mere personal advantage, and with a single view to the public good.—You owe this, not only to the interest, but to the honor of the nation. It is important to the preservation of the fair fame which we have already acquired throughout the world, that the seat of Washington, and his successors, should be worthily filled; that persons should be chosen to succeed these illustrious men, who shall be able, like them, to do honor by their manner of discharging its duties, even to the high office of President of the United States; that the personal conduct of the head of the Executive Department should be marked as it always was in former days, with dignity, judgement, good temper, discretion and moderation; that the youth of our government should not be sullied by the foul stains of immorality that disfigure the antiquated and corrupt institutions of other countries, and that our citizens and the world at large should be able to look up to the high places of this Union for examples of public and private virtue.

Under these impressions of the importance of the crisis, a numerous portion of our fellow citizens, residing in all parts of the country, and who have acted together in political affairs for so many years past, under the name of National Republicans, have directed us to meet together and deliberate upon the course which they ought to pursue, and the person whom they ought to support for the great offices of the government at the approaching election. In preparing to exercise this delicate trust, we have been naturally led to take a careful and deliberate survey of the political condition of the country, and of the manner in which the public affairs have been conducted by the present administration. This survey has resulted in a full conviction that the public good requires a change; and in proposing to you as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the distinguished citizens whose names accompany this address, we have deemed it our duty to lay before you a concise statement of the principal circumstances which have led us to this conclusion.

No President ever entered upon the duties of his office under circumstances more favorable to a successful discharge of them than the present incumbent.—The country, thanks to Providence and to the ability and good fortune with which the public affairs had been carried

ed on by preceding Administrations,—was in a high state of prosperity. All the public establishments, and all the great branches of private industry were in the most flourishing condition. Agriculture was rapidly extending itself in all directions, and particularly through the wide and fertile regions of the West—manufactures were advancing with unprecedented rapidity—commerce, internal and foreign, was animated with a corresponding vigor—our relations with foreign powers were of the most amicable character—at home tranquility and general contentment pervaded every corner of the Union—the parties that formerly divided the citizens and distracted the country, had, in a great measure, become extinct under the operation of time—the growing prosperity of the nation, and the judicious and liberal conduct of the Government. In the pride and pleasure which we all felt in claiming the character of citizens of the United States, we were ready to forget that our fathers had been classed as Republicans and Federalists. The name of American had, by a sort of common consent, taken the place of all other political distinctions. American principles had become the common creed of the high-minded and honorable patriotic adherents of all the former parties. In a word, the best friends of the country had little more to wish, or hope, in regard to our political situation, than that we might proceed in the course which were then pursuing, and remain, in every thing belonging to character and principles of Government, substantially as we were.

This state of things afforded, of course the best evidence that could possibly be had in favor of the administration under which it had grown up. Much of it could be traced directly to the character and opinions of the leading members of that administration. It was, however, under these circumstances, that a vigorous, and, as has been shown by the issue, successful effort was made to effect a change, and to place in the Chair of the Chief Magistracy the present incumbent. Of the comparative qualifications of the President and his predecessor, for the high station which they have successively filled, we will not here speak. We cheerfully resign a task so ungrateful in one of its divisions, to the impartial and unshaking hand of History.—Nor will we here enlarge on the means by which the change in question was accomplished—the reckless and persevering calumny, which was constantly poured forth from hundreds of presses, on the best and purest men in the nation. The false pretensions to exclusive republicanism—the artful combination of conflicting personal and party interests for a common object, and the various other unworthy arts, that were brought into action on this occasion.—Suffice it to remark, that the changes effected—in form at least—in a legal and constitutional way; and, however justly offensive the circumstances that bro't it about, might and must have been to the friends of the last administration,—however deficient the present incumbent might have been supposed to be in the qualities most requisite for the station to which he has been raised, it is believed that when he entered on his office, there was no disposition in any portion of the people to commence a premature or factious opposition to his measures. It was alarming enough to prudent and well meaning men that the Government of the country had fallen into such hands and from attempting to perplex or embarrass the administration, they would have rather lent all the aid in their power to carry the country through such a dangerous crisis. On the other hand, the military success of the President had gained him an extensive personal popularity, which would have enabled him, had he known how to turn it to account, to carry on the government with extraordinary facility. Under this combination of circumstances, it is believed, that had the public affairs been managed with tolerable prudence and discretion, General Jackson might have gone thro' his term of official life without a show of opposition, and have been re-elected,—had he been so inconsistent as to deserve it, by a very unanimous vote.

Nor were the friends of the country without strong hopes that such a result would follow. Deficient as the President was known to be in the qualities and accomplishments most essential to a civil magistrate, it was yet anticipated that he might be found to possess the courtesy, the generous feelings, the high sense of decorum and propriety,—which form the appropriate ornaments of the military character, and would have secured him from any offence against the dignity of his office. After the letter to the venerable patriot Monroe, in which he had so emphatically recommended the oblivion of the old party distinctions, it was confidently expected that nothing would be done by himself that should tend to revive them.

He had given, on several public occasions, opinions on points of administration, which—however at the time incorrectly applied—would have served excellently well as guides for his own conduct in office; and it was perhaps not unreasonable to hope that his action would correspond, in some imperfect degree at least, with his previous professions. Had this been the case, his administration would have given complete satisfaction to the country. Whether its complete and acknowledged failure has been owing to defects in his own character, or to the influence of evil counsels on his mind and measures, is a point which it is unnecessary, and would be ungrateful to discuss. We should regret to visit with too severe censure the last days of one, who, in another line of duty has done the State much service, and whom nothing but the imprudence of injudicious friends,—rather the efforts of political partisans,—who found it convenient to make use of his name and popularity for their own selfish purposes, has prevented from going down to posterity with a high military reputation, and filling an honorable place in our history. We are rather willing to believe that placed in a situation for which he was by education and character wholly unfit, worn out by toils, infirmities, and the natural progress of age, he acted under influences which, morally speaking, he could not well control. However this may be,—it is certain that the expectations and hopes which some persons may have been disposed to indulge of the success of his administration, have been signally disappointed, and that his failure has been more complete than even his enemies could have possibly anticipated.—The political history of the Union for the last three years, exhibits a series of measures, plainly dictated in all their features blind cupidity or vindictive party spirit, marked throughout by a disregard for good policy, justice, and every high and generous sentiment, and terminating in a dissolution of the Cabinet under circumstances more scandalous than any of the kind to be met with in the annals of the civilized world. The voluntary dissolution of the Cabinet authorizes the remark which we have made above, that the failure of the administration of Gen. Jackson, was not only signal and complete, but *unknowledged*; and it is remarkable that, after this public acknowledgement of his incapacity to execute the duties of his office, through agents appointed by himself, even to his own satisfaction, he should deem it expedient to offer his services to the nation for a second term.

The first official act of the President indicated, in a striking and painful manner, in how small a degree any favorable anticipations that might have been formed of his conduct were likely to be realized. We allude to his Inaugural Address to the people, in which he levelled against the administration of his predecessor a sweeping charge of incapacity and corruption. A charge of incapacity to conduct the civil affairs of the country, preferred by Andrew Jackson against such men as Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and their distinguished colleagues, even to his own satisfaction, he should deem it expedient to offer his services to the nation for a second term.

This proceeding awakened in the mind of every good citizen very painful forebodings as to the consequences which were to follow upon such a commencement.

These forebodings were soon realized. The next act of the Administration was a general removal of such of the public agents as were not recommended by attachment to the person or party of the President. The extent to which this system was carried is strikingly evinced in the fact, that within a month after the inauguration of Gen. Jackson, more persons were removed from office than during the whole forty years that had elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution. The motive which led to this policy is illustrated by the fact, that it was applied principally in States where the majority of the people were opposed to the Administration, while in the others there were comparatively few removals. Such was the practical comment of the Inaugural Address which denounced the preceding Administration as having brought the patronage of the government into conflict with the

purity of elections. The Foreign Ministers were abruptly recalled, at large expense to the country, in some instances before they had reached their destination, and in all, without the observation of the common forms of civility towards them, or the governments near which they were accredited. Among the victims of presumption at home were some of the most respectable and interesting persons in the community—veterans who, after fighting the battles of the war of Independence, had been placed by the justice of the government in the offices they held, and were now rudely thrust out of them to endure, at an advanced age, the miseries of actual want, as a reward for the devotion of their whole lives to the public service. This was not all. This universal proscription, taken in connection with the tenor of the Inaugural Address, amounted to a charge of universal corruption.

Common justice required that the individuals against whom such a charge was brought, should have opportunity to defend themselves. None was given. No inquiry was ordered. No specifications were made. No examination was had.

When a public servant of unblemished character, now a member of Congress, demanded of the late Secretary of State, an explanation of this implied charge of corruption, under which he had been removed from his place as a clerk in the department of State, he was coolly informed that no harm was meant and that no explanation would be given. Even this was not the worst.—Attempts were made in more than one instance, under pretence of a stricter control of the public accounts, to deprive these victims of persecution of the scanty remnant of their means of subsistence. A public servant of most respectable character and venerable years, was not only removed and thrown upon the world, at the age of more than eighty, but actually had his furniture seized, under a Treasury warrant of distress,—upon a false pretence of speculation, at a time when, as appears from a subsequent decree of the competent tribunal of the United States owed him more than twelve thousand dollars. Other cases occurred of a precisely similar character. Can there possibly be any thing behind more revolting than this? There is. In the case of the Assistant Post Master General, there is reason to fear, that there occurred in the Post Office Department and actual alteration of the public accounts, for the purpose of fixing upon the most meritorious public servant, the blame of some supposed malversation in office, which had really been committed by his successor. We cannot but hope, for the honor of the country, that some explanation will yet be given of this transaction, consistent with the probity of the individuals at the head of the Post Office.

The history of the administration of civilized Governments presents no parallel to this scene. Many of the partisans of Gen. Jackson have shrunk from the task of defending it, and taken refuge in a bold denial of the fact. Public writers of some respectability did not scruple to affirm that there had been no removals on account of political opinion, as it—to use the indignant language of a Roman historian—they thought they could blot out the record of their doings from the memory of the human race.—

After a while, the charge of corruption seems to have been abandoned, and in his first message to Congress the President justified himself on the principal of rotation in office; affecting to suppose that the public would derive an advantage from employing new agents as fast as the old ones acquired, by experience, the capacity for performing their duties with ability and success. This doctrine, which, if applied to practice in private life, would be thought to argue a degree of imprudence, equivalent in its effects to insanity, and would immediately ruin the most prosperous establishments—was gravely announced as an acknowledged truth. It was affirmed that the natural effect of possessing an office,—was to create negligence and corruption in the person holding it; that the additional experience and dexterity resulting from the same cause—that frequent changes in office were highly expedient—that all offices should be held for short terms, and, in particular, that the constitution ought to be so amended, that no person should be eligible a second time for that of the President of the United States.

These principles, whether true or false, are irrelevant to the subject, because the removals from office by Gen. Jackson were not made, either really or professedly, for the purpose of change of rotation, but, professedly, because the incumbents were incapable or corrupt, and really for the purpose of "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies." No disposition has been shown to apply this wholesome principle of rotation to the President's partisans, and the best illustration of the real meaning of the

language used on this occasion, is to be found in a letter written from the President's house, under the President's frank, to a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting him to use his influence to procure from that Legislature the nomination of the President for re-election. The doctrine of rotation in office had, therefore, nothing to do with the matter. The motives assigned, in the first instance, by the President, viz.—the incapacity and corruption of the incumbents, would have been sufficient had they been founded in fact; but it was felt that no removal for such reasons would be tolerated by the public,—unless the supposed incapable or corrupt functionary was first put upon his trial, and allowed an opportunity of defending himself against the specific charges, whatever they might be, which had been preferred against him. It was therefore, found necessary to abandon this ground; and for want of a better, resort was had by the President's counsellors to the stale sophistry of rotation in office.

*Concluded in our next.*

The following remarks, from the Providence Journal, so perfectly coincide with our opinions, that we transfer them to our columns.—*Portland Ad'r.*

*Slavery in the District of Columbia.*—It astonishes us not a little to find that John Q. Adams was opposed to abolishing slavery from the District of Columbia; he considered the subject of such a nature that he hoped never to hear it discussed on the floor of Congress. And why not? Where else can it be with more propriety discussed? The Congress of the United States bears the same relation to the District of Columbia, that the several Legislatures do to the several independent States. It rests exclusively with Congress to determine whether African slavery shall continue to exist, or be forever expelled from the District, over which Congress alone has jurisdiction. The nation has an interest in the discussion of the question, and humanity calls loudly for it. We boast, and perhaps not without reason, of being the only free people on earth; and yet the supreme authority of the nation allows in the national domain, a portion of our fellow citizens to be held in the most abject and degrading slavery, within the hearing of the President and of Congress, the lash of the master resounds from the back of the slave.—Congress legislates for the District of Columbia, and slavery is the effect of its legislation. We cannot agree with Mr. Adams in the opinion, that the abolishing of slavery from the District of Columbia ought not to be discussed in Congress.

There would be a great impropriety in discussing the question whether slavery should longer exist in Virginia, or South Carolina, or any other slave holding State. The constitution and laws of the land have given the inhabitants of those States vested rights. The Legislatures of the States can at all times with propriety discuss the subject of slavery, and abolish it, if proper and expedient. This power Congress possesses over the District of Columbia, and we hope to see it exercised to the total extirpation of slavery.

*CORK COLLAR JACKETS.*—On Monday last at noon an exhibition took place in the river, to show the utility of the cork collar jackets. A small canoe was towed from the floating bath to the north end of the Prince's Pier, when the tide was coming in very strong.—In this canoe, four gentlemen accoutred with the cork jackets, took their places with the intent to upset it: their weight was such, however, that they sank the canoe, which answered the same purpose quite as well. The four gentlemen then drifted with the tide, with their shoulders high out of the water, and without making the slightest exertion. They wore dresses under their wetsuits, and floated down with the party, playing the bugle occasionally during the trip. It was at first intended to quit the water on arriving at the floating bath; but the party seemed so much pleased with their expedition, and so much at their ease, that they floated on, exhibiting all manner of gambols, until they passed by the new baths, thus having drifted in succession past many thousand spectators, who lined the whole length of the Prince's Pier, and every place where there was any chance of getting a peep at the aquatic expedition. It is thought that there must have been from twelve to fifteen thousand persons present.

*Liverpool Ad'r.*

The mercury at Montreal, 22ult. descended to twenty degrees below zero! At St John, Canada, Dr. Hall was frozen to death when returning in his carriage from a night visit to a country patient, having lost his way in the storm; his horse also was *very* dead.

## OXFORD OBSERVER.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
and House of Representatives:—

By accepting the responsible offices to which we have the honor to be elected by the suffrages of our fellow citizens, we voluntarily assume obligations which politically, as well as religiously, we are bound sacredly to regard. These obligations require us attentively to examine into the condition of the State—to see that the laws are in accordance with the wants and sentiments of the community, and that the public agents, entrusted with their execution, are honest, capable and attached to the constitution. It is also our duty to search out the abuses that may exist in the administration of public affairs, and, so far as possible, provide a remedy for every known defect; and on all occasions to exert the power and abilities we may possess to promote the welfare and happiness of the people.

While for these purposes, we take a view of the State, considered individually and relatively as a member of the American confederation, we shall, I believe, find but few laws that require alteration, and not many cases in which the public interest can be promoted by the aid of the Legislature. The increasing prosperity and happiness which continue to attend us as a people thus rendering the ordinary labor of legislation comparatively light, cannot fail to be the subject of mutual congratulation, and to excite feelings of devout gratitude towards that Almighty Being, to whom we are indebted for the innumerable blessings conferred upon our favored country.

It is also highly satisfactory to learn, from the recent exposition of our national affairs by the Chief Magistrate of the Union, that the other sections of this extensive republic are likewise rapidly progressing in all those attainments which render a people virtuous, prosperous and happy. Our nation throughout its vast dominions, is continually undergoing improvements; the population is increasing with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of the world, and regularly advancing in the arts and sciences, in practical knowledge, intelligence and power; our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, mutually aiding and supporting each other, and thriving with increased activity; our relations with foreign powers continue generally in a most favorable state; and, in the course of another year, the United States may exhibit an instance, without example in the history of modern times—of a powerful nation, unencumbered with a public debt.

This happy and prosperous condition of our country is chiefly to be attributed—under the blessings of a kind Providence, to the nature of our republican institutions, and the just and pacific policy uniformly pursued by our National Government; which, without being turned from its course by motives of national ambition and vain glory, makes the welfare and happiness of the people the exclusive object of its consideration. To preserve from infringement the principals of those institutions, and to maintain their purity and efficiency, should therefore, be the unceasing endeavor of the constituted guardians of the public welfare.

The great object contemplated in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was to ensure a more perfect union of the States, whereby the security and welfare of the whole would be most effectually promoted. The result of the experiment has been attended with the most complete success, and proves that it is the dictate of prudence and patriotism to adhere strictly to the provisions of the national compact, and to preserve inviolate the harmony of the Union, as the firmest guarantee of our Independence and prosperity. It becomes, therefore, the duty, as well as the interests of the individual states, on all occasions to respect the legitimate authority of the General Government, and to yield a ready compliance with its laws, and acquiescence in its constitutional measures. In the language of Washington, "these are duties required by the fundamental maxims of true liberty."

But while the legitimate authority of the General Government, as exercised by its legislative, executive and judicial departments, is thus fully and cheerfully acknowledged—the individual States, from regard to their own preservation, are bound to protect their limited sovereignty from violation, and have a constitutional right to require of that government a performance of all the obligations intended for the protection and benefit of each separate State of the Union.

The relative rights and obligations, existing between the national and state governments, have often been the subjects of public inquiry among other States, and from its reference to the pending question in relation to our North eastern boundary, has now become one of much interest to the people of Maine. By the Federal Constitution, the power of declaring war, making treaties, and the management of all our relations with foreign powers, is confined exclusively to the General Government. They are also under obligation to protect each of the States against invasion. And though

Congress has power to dispose of the territory belonging to the United States, it is expressly provided, that nothing in the constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice the claims of any particular State. On the other hand the individual States are prohibited, without the consent of Congress, to keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace; to enter into any agreement or compact with a foreign power, or to engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

When the Government of the United States entered into the negotiation with G. Britain, for ascertaining the boundaries between this State and the British provinces, as defined by the treaty of 1783, they considered, it would seem, that the settlement of the question belonged exclusively to the general Government; and the convention of 1827, for submitting the points in difference to the King of the Netherlands, was agreed to, notwithstanding the remonstrance from the Executive of this State. In accordance with these views, the President has often recommended and enjoined upon the government of this State, to abstain from all acts in relation to the disputed territory, that might be calculated to embarrass the pending negotiation, or lead to collision with the British authorities. The United States having thus assumed, the exclusive management of the controversy, they are bound in definitely settling it, to regard the rights guaranteed to Maine; and have no power by the Federal Constitution, to alienate, by negotiation or otherwise, any portion of the territory of the State, without its consent.

As the grounds of our title to the territory in dispute have so often been under the consideration of previous Legislatures, and of late have so frequently been the subject of able public discussion, it is believed to be unnecessary on the present occasion, to make a detailed statement of the facts and arguments which conclusively demonstrate that territory to be within the limits of Maine according to the boundaries of the United States as defined in the treaty of 1783. The validity of our title has also been admitted by the general Government, and in a letter of Mr. Clay, formerly Secretary of State, it is declared "that the Government of the United States is fully convinced that the right to the territory is with us, and not with Great Britain. The convictions of Maine are not stronger, in respect to the validity of our title, than are those which are entertained by the President."

After the true St. Croix river and its sources, intended by the treaty of 1783, were ascertained in pursuance of the provisions of a subsequent treaty, it would be supposed that the other boundaries were so clearly and definitively described, as to preclude the possibility of a doubt respecting "the highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those that fall into the river St. Lawrence," designated in the treaty, and which are claimed as constituting the northern boundary of this State. They were also rendered absolutely certain by reference to "the north-west angle of Nova Scotia," the point at which the boundaries defined in the treaty commence; which angle, by successive acts and documents of the Government of Great Britain, for many years previous, as well as subsequent to the treaty of 1783, is proved to be at the highlands which bound the sources of the river that fall into the river St. Lawrence, and divided them from the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean; which highlands also constitute a part of the boundaries of the province of Quebec or Lower Canada. Accordingly it appears by the report of our Agents, recently appointed to procure information respecting this territory, that after the true St. Croix river and its sources were ascertained in 1798, the British Government ceased to exercise jurisdiction over any part of the territory since disputed; and for nearly twenty years afterwards, & until the line at Mars' Hill was claimed as the boundary, it was not resumed. And it is probable, that no serious difficulty would ever have arisen in settling this boundary with the British Government, if that unfortunate provision had not been made in the treaty of Ghent, which provides for submitting the question to an arbiter.

After the treaty had been ratified, by the proper authority, it became, within the limits of the federal constitution, the supreme law of the land, and the United States were bound in good faith to carry it into effect. Commissioners were therefore appointed in pursuance of its provisions, who differing as to some of the points submitted to them, the convention was subsequently made with Great Britain, by which it was agreed "that the points in difference which have arisen in the settlement of the boundary line between the American and British dominions as described in the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, shall be referred, as therein provided, to some friendly Sovereign or State, who shall be invited to investigate and make a decision upon such points of difference."

The King of the Netherlands was agreed upon, as the Sovereign to whom such points of difference should be referred. By the reports of the Com-

sioners, made to their respective Governments, and the statements afterwards agreed to be substituted for them, it appears that the only points of difference, so far as this State is concerned, arose upon the question, which were the highlands described in the treaty of 1793—where the north west angle of Nova Scotia is to be found. The British claimed as those highlands, the lands which divide the branches of the river St. John from those of the Penobscot, including Mars Hill; and the United States contended that the highlands were northward of the river St. John, bounding the sources of the rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence, and dividing them from the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean. These were the points of difference submitted to the arbiter, and which he was invited to investigate and decide. His delegated power extended no further. When, therefore, without pretending to decide either of these points, he undertakes to mark out a new boundary for the United States and instead of the highlands described in the treaty, declares his opinion that a portion of the River St. John, and the river St. Francis, are suitable boundaries between the two governments, he evidently transcends the limits of his authority, and his award cannot justly be considered as binding upon the parties interested. The acceptance or rejection of the award is now pending before the Senate of the United States; and we cannot but confidently expect, that the extraordinary advice and opinion of the arbiter will be considered by the general Government as an unauthorized assumption of power; and that such discretion will be given to the subject as will comport with the rights and interest of this State, and with the honor and dignity of the United States.

At the last session of the Legislature, resolutions were adopted, declaring the right of this State to the territory in dispute; and expressing their opinion that the award of the King of the Netherlands was not obligatory, and that its acceptance would be a violation of the constitutional rights of Maine. Copies of these resolutions I transmitted to the President of the United States, by a special agent, who was appointed in pursuance of the resolve for that purpose, and who was also instructed to communicate such other information in regard to the north-eastern boundary, as was considered for the interest of the State. Copies of the same resolutions, together with other documents relating to the subject, have been forwarded to the Governors of the several States, and to each of the members of the present Congress.

In compliance with the recommendations of the Executive of the United States, repeatedly & urgently expressed—the Government of Maine has uniformly refrained from the forcible exertion of jurisdiction over these portions of the disputed territory, where it would necessarily lead to collision with the British authorities; and have continued with confidence to rely on the General Government for the enforcement of our rights, and the protection of the territory which we not only claim but know, to be within the limits of Maine.

I am aware that the opinion is generally, and perhaps justly entertained, that if a different course had been adopted by Maine before the negotiations respecting the boundary had commenced, this unfortunate question, by which the integrity of our territory is endangered, would never have arisen. But in the present state of the controversy, much difficulty & embarrassment would be the consequence of disregarding the earnest recommendations of the National Executive, and adopting measures to enforce our jurisdiction over the small settlement at Madawaska. Measures for that purpose, to be effectual, would require a detachment of the militia to be stationed at that place, in which event we should not only be in collision with G. Britain, but acting in opposition to the expressed wishes of the Government of the United States. It is difficult to perceive how such a state of things could have a favorable effect upon the result of the controversy, or contribute in any manner to the honor or advantage of the State. Under existing circumstances, therefore, and while the question is pending before Congress, it is believed to be necessary, as well as expedient, that we should rely upon the Government of the Union, for the enforcement of our rights; and when we appeal to that government to protect our territory against invasion, we ask not a favor, which may be granted or withheld—but claim a right which the constitution authorizes the State to demand.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to incorporate the town of Madawaska, including territory southward of the river St. John, and the disputed territory northward of that river. By another law, the inhabitants were empowered to elect representatives. As the apportionment of representatives is required by the constitution to be made at stated periods of at most ten, and at least five years distant from each other, and as it was confidently believed that this territory must eventually come under the exclusive jurisdiction of Maine, there was an obvious ne-

cessity of providing for the future representation of that part of the State. It was also generally considered that these acts were as a continued assertion of the right of the State to jurisdiction over the territory known to be within the limits of Maine; though there was no necessity that they should forcibly be carried into effect, until with the concurrence of the General Government—circumstances should render it proper and expedient. Besides, if a forcible exertion of the authority of the State at Madawaska, had been the intention of the Legislature, appropriations would necessarily have been made for defraying the great expenditures of embodying and sustaining the militia requisite for effecting the intended object.

The month of October last, information was received, that a number of the inhabitants of Madawaska had organized themselves into a corporation, chosen municipal officers, and subsequently a representative; and that in consequence of these acts, the lieutenant governor and other authorities of New-Brunswick, accompanied with a military force, had proceeded to Madawaska, and arrested a number of American citizens, who were carried to Fredericton and there imprisoned.

Though the measures adopted by the inhabitants, voluntarily organizing themselves into a corporation at that place, they claimed to be under the actual jurisdiction of the province of New Brunswick, were unexpected by me, and undertaken without my knowledge; yet, as they acted in a territory known to be within the limits of Maine, and in obedience to the laws and constitution, I considered that they were entitled to the aid and protection of their Government.

Immediately therefore, on receiving evidence of these transactions, they were communicated, together with all the circumstances in relation to them within my knowledge, to the Department of State of the United States, with a request that the proper measures might be adopted by the General Government to procure the release of our citizens, and to protect the territory of our State from invasion.

Upon the receipt of this communication, though the proceeding of the inhabitants of Madawaska were considered to be a breach of the arrangement made with the British Minister,—for preserving the state of things as it then existed on both sides, till a final disposition of the question—these measures were promptly adopted by the President, which resulted in the release of our citizens from imprisonment, and rendered further proceedings on the part of this State, in reference to that object, unnecessary.

I was also advised, that the President had received, from the representative of the British Government, the strongest assurances that no innovation would be countenanced, on the part of its provincial functionaries; and that on the part of the United States, good faith, as well as the protection of the frontier from unauthorized mutual invasions, requires the same course of conduct. Copies of the documents and correspondence, in relation to the transactions at Madawaska, will be laid before you.

The necessity of exerting, at this time all suitable means within our power, to prevent the dismemberment of our territory, and to preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of the State must be obvious to all. I would therefore respectfully recommend to your consideration the expediency of adopting further measures, in addition to those already taken, for the purpose of making known our rights, and communicating your sentiments in relation to this subject to the Government of the United States. Reasonable measures for this purpose might have a beneficial effect upon the decision of the question, and afford a more full knowledge of your views to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, whose utmost exertions, we have every reason to believe, will also be ably devoted to the defence of the rights and interests of the State.

The position of Maine as a frontier of the United States, with her extensive borders immediately exposed in times of national collisions, to aggression both by sea and land, demonstrates the necessity of a well organized and efficient militia. So frequently has the subject been under the consideration of previous Legislatures that I am confident, without any remarks of mine, every measure will be adopted for the improvement of an establishment, on which we must rely for the execution of our laws, and the defence of our rights and liberties.

As the public has become much directed to this subject in other parts of the United States, and memorials have been presented to Congress, praying for the adoption of a uniform system for the regulation of the militia, I would suggest to your consideration the expediency of awaiting the action of the General Government in reference to that object, and in the mean time to communicate to Congress the expression of your opinion in favor of the contemplated measure. Since the assent of the law by Congress in 1792, for establishing a uniform Militia, the popula-

tion of the United States has increased from four million to more than twelve, and the resources of the country in other respects have immensely changed.—It is not now necessary, as it was then, that so great a proportion of the citizens should be enrolled, and the national revenue will not permit without inconvenience more liberal appropriations for arming and disciplining those who are required to do military duty. Many reasons conspire to render it probable, that Congress will soon give their attention to this subject, and amend a law, which has become so universally unpopular.

Of the subjects at this time particularly deserving your consideration, the agricultural interests of the State are considered by many as among the most important. They are truly so. For the cultivation of the soil constitutes the employment of a great majority of the people of the State, and is the foundation upon which we must depend for our present as well as future increase and prosperity.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was reported, providing for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies.—This bill having been published for general information, there is reason to believe that the policy and importance of its provisions have been well considered and understood by the people. Associations of this kind have been formed in other countries, and in many of our sister States, and under the patronage and fostering care of the Government, have been found productive of the most beneficial results.

By thus occasionally meeting together for the purpose of exhibiting specimens of industry and new improvements and communicating and receiving information in relation to the various branches of agriculture, a spirit of honorable emulation is excited, the employment of the husbandman is raised in public estimation, and new energy and enterprise will be introduced among the yeomanry of our State.

In my last annual communication to the Legislature, reference was made to the importance of continuing to afford aid and encouragement to our literary institutions. Owing to peculiar circumstances which then existed, no appropriations excepting in one instance, were made for that purpose. I respectfully submit the subject again to the Legislature, from a full conviction that the permanency of our republican institutions of Government and the welfare and happiness of the people, can in no other way be so effectually promoted as by liberally providing for the instruction of the rising generation. It is also believed, that the Legislature are imperatively required to regard this subject by that article of the Constitution, which provides, "that it shall be their duty to encourage and suitably endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges and seminaries of learning within the State."

From information received, I am enabled to state that the concerns of the State Prison at Thomaston are in an improved condition. It is believed that the proceeds of the labor of the convicts for the last year will exceed the expense of supporting them by more than four hundred dollars; but in this estimate the salaries of the officers, with the exception of those of Chaplain and Physician, are not included. No special appropriation will therefore be necessary for the support of the Prison during the present year.

The situation of the Public Lands belonging to the State will require your consideration. For information of the manner in which they have been managed during the past year, I must refer you to the Report of the Land Agent, which, when received, will be laid before you.

There are no means by which their improvement and settlement, the objects most interesting to the State, can be effectually promoted than by clearing obstructions in the rivers, and making roads through them, and by sales in small quantities to actual settlers.

In pursuance of the Resolve in relation to this subject, a Commissioner has been appointed to meet the Commissioner appointed by Massachusetts in compliance with the request of this State, for the purpose of agreeing upon a system for the sale, disposition, and management of the public lands, owned in common by the two States. From the character of these Commissioners, it is believed that their Report when received, will enable the Legislatures of the two States, to establish a uniform system for the purpose contemplated, that will not fail to promote the mutual interest of both.

The Agents appointed to examine the Canada Road have reported, that the public interest requires the road to be made westward of the Bald Mountain, as provided in the Resolve for completing this road. The contractors having made the road over the mountain and in a different direction, have not complied with their contract, and are not entitled to the balance of the appropriation for making it, unless the Legislature shall otherwise direct. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts having granted a township of land to aid in making this road, upon the condition that it should be

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

ished by the first day of November, 1830,—it has been considered necessary that the Legislature of that Commonwealth should be requested to extend the time limited for its completion.

I have accordingly, agreeably to the Resolve of the last session, communicated the facts to the Governor of Massachusetts, in order that the subject might be laid before that Legislature. In the mean time the report of the Agents will be communicated to you, in order that such measures may be adopted for the completion of this road as the interests of the State require.

The appropriation of three thousand dollars granted by the last Legislature for repairing and improving the road leading from this State through the Notch of the White Hills, together with the sum of two thousand dollars contributed by individuals, appears by the report of the Agent, to have been expended for that purpose, excepting a small balance, which will be laid out in repairing the road, so soon as the ensuing season will permit.

The Agent appointed to complete the Mattanawcock road, found the appropriation insufficient for that purpose, owing to the injuries sustained on the road and bridges, from the freshets of the last spring. He therefore exceeded the appropriation by the sum of two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty cents, in repairing and making contracts to complete said road, which will be due to him when the same is completed, and which cannot be reimbursed, without the consent of the Legislature. His report, together with the report of the Council upon the subject, will be laid before you.

Under the resolve of the last session, the Land Agent of this State, in conjunction with the Land Agent of Massachusetts, has caused to be laid out a road from the Mattawamkeag, a branch of the Penobscot river, in a northerly direction, to the Aroostook river. Seven miles of this road have been opened, and proposals received for making thirty miles more. As the territory through which this road passes, to the river St. John, must eventually, whether the award be accepted or not, fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of Maine, I would suggest the importance of taking measures in concurrence with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the completion of this road. A communication to be thus opened through that extensive and fertile part of the State, could not fail greatly to enhance its value, and promote its rapid settlement.

The resolve of last year, for the benevolent purpose of providing for the instruction of the indigent deaf and dumb at the American Asylum in Hartford, has been carried into effect, and eight persons, in addition to the nine placed there before, have been designated as suitable objects of that charity; all of whom,—excepting one, who declined going—are receiving the benefits of that laudable institution.

During your present session, and after Congress shall have established the next general apportionment of representatives, it will be necessary to decide the manner in which Electors of President and Vice President shall be chosen; and also to direct the State, for the choice of Representatives to Congress.

The annual report of the Treasurer will furnish you with a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past year. During that time, the sum of one hundred thirty two thousand dollars has been received on account of the Massachusetts claim for the services of the militia; the sum of seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars has been redeemed of the debt due from the State; and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars has been loaned to Banks—or invested in Bank stock, agreeably to the Act for that purpose.

As the State is authorized to appoint a Director in each Bank in which it has taken stock, pursuant to the act of the last session, it is necessary that provision should also be made by law, specifying the manner in which such Directors shall be appointed.

It has been suggested, that much inconvenience and liability to mistake may arise from the practice of submitting accounts against the State to the Legislature, for the purpose of being there audited and settled. It is believed, that a law requiring them in the first instance to be presented to the Treasurer, to be by him examined and allowed, and afterwards reported to the Legislature, would facilitate the despatch of business, and ensure a more careful examination than could be conveniently given to them by a committee whose time is often necessarily taken up with the more important concerns of the State.

I am not aware of many subjects to which it is necessary at this time particularly to invite your attention. There is reason to believe, therefore, that your present session will be as remarkable for the shortness of its duration, as for the wisdom and patriotism which,—under the invoked blessing and guidance of Divine Providence, will, I am confident, continue to prevail in your deliberations, and characterize all your measures.

The noble building in which you are now for the first time assembled, is the result of the wisdom of previous Legislatures; and all that was confided to the Government of the past year was to complete the work which had been so ably commenced. Though it has often been suggested, that some improvements might originally have been made in the plan, yet it was impossible to adopt them after the building had far advanced.

As it is, however, we have reason to congratulate our fellow citizens upon the possession of a Capitol, which is an ornament to the State, and in beauty of materials and style of execution, inferior to no building for a similar purpose among our sister States. Of the faithfulness and diligence with which the Commissioner has performed the laborious duties of his appointment in superintending the completion and finishing of this edifice, the work around you furnishes the most satisfactory evidence.

Though the cost of this House has been great, yet it is not equal to the amount which has been usually expended in erecting public buildings of a similar kind. The expense, perhaps, will not be regretted when we consider that it is intended not only for the accommodation of the present age, but will be transmitted to future generations as a monument of the liberality and patriotism of their predecessors. And while those who succeed us on the stage of action, shall sit in these halls, and contemplate the history of the present time, may they find nothing in the public or private transactions of their fathers that can give cause for regret, or shall not be equally calculated to excite sentiments of patriotic pride, satisfaction & gratitude.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

Council Chamber, Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1831.

**The Observer.**

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

*Hang out your banner on the outward wall.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

**HENRY CLAY.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**JOHN SERGEANT.**

Owing to the length of the Governor's Message and our want of help, our columns are not so well filled as we could wish for the gratification of most of our readers. The improvements which we are contemplating to make hereafter we trust will repay them. Our columns for a few weeks to come will be occupied mostly with the proceedings of our National and State Legislatures, after which our miscellaneous readers will receive their full share of their favorite matter.

NEW PAPERS, &c.—We have received the first numbers of the "Maine Daily Journal," to be published during the session of the Legislature for \$1 by Messrs. Eaton & Sevarance. It will be a good paper for reference hereafter to those who wish to turn to the doings of our Legislators for 1832.

Also, "The Age," a Jackson paper, printed at Augusta, by T. Berry & Co. It is a large sheet, and we are assured will "go the whole way" for the "old hero. It will be published semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature.

The Portland Daily Evening Advertiser has been enlarged and improved and is receiving an increasing patronage.

The Mechanic and Farmer's Advocate has been united with the Portland Courier, and the paper now appears enlarged and very respectable. Price \$1.50 per year in advance.

**ERRATA.**—In the poetry on the last page of this paper, 2d line, for "it" read is. There are some other typographical errors.

**LYCEUM.**—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT. Question—Is the present system of credit beneficial to the community?

We find the following article in the Marylander, and as every thing that relates to the late convention with England, is read with deep interest, we have given it to our readers.—Adv'r.

The intimation given by Mr. Webster, of publicly examining those humiliating instructions given by Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane, has thrown the government press into wonderful consternation. They may well be alarmed for the exposure which will be consequent on that examination, must we think, awaken the most latent feelings of indignant patriotism. We sincerely hope that Mr. Clayton may be well enough to resume his seat in time to take part in this debate, for the importance of the subject is so well calculated to draw forth the great powers of his Herculean mind.

We calculate that the thin veil which has thus far obscured the power of our arrangements with Great Britain, relative to the West India trade, will be cast aside, and the people will be enabled to view the question in its naked deformity—to see that while the dignity of the nation has been prostrated at the foot of the British ministry, the carrying trade has been taken from the American merchants and given to those of England.

The Editor of the Village Record (C. Miner, Jr.) holds the following language.

The nomination of Mr. CLAY, and Mr. SERGEANT, are well received. They are both statesmen so sound—so prudent—so wise—whose principles and measures Pennsylvania sustains, that we see no reason why their nominations should not be acceptable.

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## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of making and vending JOSEPH D. PRESCOTT's Improved WINNOWING MACHINE, for the towns of Turner, Buckfield, Paris, Hartford, Sumner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Greenwood, and Woodstock, and have commenced the business of manufacturing said machines.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the above article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

EZRA F. BEAL.

WM. STEVENS.

Norway, Jan. 10, 1832. 30ff

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S,

The Quintessence, being a selection of American and foreign annuals for 1830.

Memoirs of the Life and writings of John Calvin to which is prefixed a brief sketch of the reformation.

A Dissertation on the eternal Sonship of Christ, by James Kidd, D. D.

Zollikoffer's SERMONS on the education of children.

Worcester's Universal Gazetteer.

Morse's do. do.

Morse's Universal Geography, best edition.

Quarto, Octavo, School and Pocket BIBLES, some very elegant with plates.

Reference and Pronouncing BIBLES.

Watts', Select, Smith and Jones', Christian, Universalist and Campmeeting HYMN BOOKS.

Butterworth and Brown's Concordance.

Jan. 1832.

*Prospectus of a New Volume.*

**ATKINSON'S CASKET.**

OR GEMS OF

Literature, Wit, and Sentiment.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copperplate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical: and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work, have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as the prominent American Periodicals. From both, selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of ORIGINAL MATTER, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists in the city, they will suffer nothing by a comparison. Those form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice; to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those et ceteras which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures, and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2.50; or for \$3.00, if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy GRATIS, and 10 percent for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829, and 1830, supplied to order.

Orders FREE OF POSTAGE, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

## NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which, are Bonnets, Merinos, Circassians, Cambrics, Camlet, Plaid, Flannel, Padding, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobbinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearl, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirts, bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twill, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Bound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdks., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Bating, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starach, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Rain, S. Soap, Cork Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bed cords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

**Crockery & Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. &c.**

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28ff

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,

PLANTATION NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Land in the Plantation numbered Eight, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills contained to me to collect for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the following sums:—

Range, 7—No. of Lot, 8—No. of Acres, 100—Value, \$75.00—Deficient highway tax for 1829—\$7.55.

And unless said tax together with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the second day of May next, so much of said land, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, on that day, at one o'clock afternoon, at the School-house in District No. two in said Plantation numbered eight.

JOHN REED, Collector.

December 13th, 1831. 23

## Great Bargains,

ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, A. No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT

Broad and Pelisse

CLOTHES;

from 150 to 400; English MERINOS and CIR-  
CASSIANS, 30 to 50 cts.; WIDE BLK. and COL'D.  
LUSTRING SILKS fm 50 to 67 cts.; Wide  
GREN LUSTRING, 57 cts.; CRAPES, from  
250 to 350; PONGEE 42; good dark CALICOES  
from 10 to 20; SHAWLS of all kinds; FANCY  
HDKS. 17 to 25 cts.; Super fine SILK HDK'S  
square 75 cts.; Col'd CAMERICS yard wide  
16 cts.; Do. do. 3-4 wide 12 1/2 cts.; large  
Linen and Cotton Damask TABLE CLOTHS 50  
to 75 cts.; CLOVES 25 cts.—fashionable BELT  
RIBBONS 10 to 20 cts.—PLAIDS 25 cts.—CAM-  
BRIEFS 33-blk. and col'd BOMBETZ 17 to 25  
cts.—GREEN FLANNELS 30 cts.—wide BUCKING  
42 cts.—SHEETINGS 9 to 12—Super TICKINGS  
15 to 26 cts. Also, white Cambrics, Muslins,  
Cotton Hdks. Buttons, Sewing Silk, Twist,  
&c. &c. at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

Good White and Blue Mixt and col'd Woolen  
YARN, Undressed and Full CLOTHES, for  
which the highest price will be given. And  
any person from the Country wishing to pur-  
chase any article or dispose of their cloths on  
reasonable terms, will find no necessity for  
"GOING FARTHER."

W. D. LITTLE.

</

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

## COUNTRY-ROOM ALMANAC FOR 1832.

SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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29	30	31				
FEBRUARY.		1	2	3	4	
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26	27	28	29	30	31	
MARCH.		1	2	3		
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE.		1	2			
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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SEPTEMBER.		1	2			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
OCTOBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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28	29	30	31			
NOVEMBER.		1	2	3		
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DECEMBER.		1	2			
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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30	31					

## POETRY.

[From the Exeter News-Letter.]

### THE COMING YEAR.

I come, I come, on my wings I bear  
All that it glorious, bright and fair;  
I come too with sorrow and wo and pain,  
And hopes that are fleeting as they are vain:  
A gift I bring to each child of earth,  
Alike to the lowly and lofty of birth.

Man of the stern and haughty brow!  
Aspirings for grandeur thou wouldest avow!  
I grant thee thy wish, I give thee power,  
But will it avail in thy dying hour?

Will it give the peace, that the lowly own,  
Or circle thy brow with the Christian's crown?

Lady of sad and desolate heart!  
With treasures of bliss, 'twas thy doom to part;  
Thy wild eye is drooping, thy cheek is pale,  
Thou hast learn'd that the ties of earth are frail.

Religion I give o'er thy path to shine;  
'Twill teach thee to trust to power divine.

Youth of the glowing and ardent soul!  
What radiant honors wouldest thou control?

In Fancy's realm thou hast found renown  
And the glory of Genius' starry crown.

Young aspirant! thine be the gift to see

The world in its cold reality.

Blossom of infancy! sweetest flower!  
What can I give thee, but gentle power

To twine round the heart in thy graceful way,  
With thy dimpled smile and thy winning play;

Till an earthly idol thou hast become.

Then hasten these pure one, to Heaven thy home.

I pass with my gifts within cottage walls;

And I strew them in stately palace halls;

Yet I leave them not to go down to the grave;

They are borne on Eternity's rolling wave.

For I wing my flight to years that are past,

And my name shall the ages of Time outlast.

K.

SAGACITY.—The Caroline, from Calcutta, recently wrecked near the mouth of the Delaware, had on board an Elephant. After the vessel was abandoned by human beings, she was haled from the beach, and the Elephant, conscious of being the only living thing on board, answered by a tremendous noise. This sagacious animal was afterwards launched in the surf, and reached the shore alive.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

### S. K. WHITMORE

HAS recently received (at the old stand of JOS. HARROD,) Corner of Exchange and Middle Streets, a complete assortment of Fall and Winter

## Goods.

SUCH AS  
LONDON, GERMAN,  
BROADCLOTHES.

Blue, Black, Mix'd, Brown,  
Olive Brown, Green & Mulbury  
SUCH AS  
LONDON, GERMAN,  
BROADCLOTHES.

Drab, Blue, Black and Mix'd CASSIMERES;  
SATTINETTS; BOMBETZES—Circassians;

English, French and German MERINO'S;

English and American FLANNELS;

Real Goat's Hair } CAMBLES.

Tartan Plaids—Peterham Coating—Kersey—

Dark and Light CALICOES of ev'ry description.

Changeable Gros de Nap } GROS de WARSAW

BLK, Blue Blk, Gros de Berlin } STICKS.

Gros de Swiss } CANTON CRAPES.

Rich Gauze, Crapé, } FANCY HDKS.

Palmyreen, Bagdad, } THIBET.

Thibet and Crapé } RIBBONS.

Rich Bonnet Ribbons; } ITALIAN CRAPES.

Italian Crapés—Green Barrage;

Barrage Veils—

English double ground blk Silk VEUS;

Black and white 4 & 5-4 Bobinet Lace;

Thread and Bobinet Edgings—

Quillings—Long Lawn—

Irish Linen—Linen Sheetings—

Linen Cambrian; Imitation, } EIDGES.

Silk Cotton Flagg, } and Bandanna

SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS.

Real Merino, Thibet, } SHAWLS.

Valentia, Raw Silk, } COTTON UMBRELLAS.

Cassimere and Cotton } COTTON UMBRELLAS.

Russia and French Table cloths,

7-4 and 8-4 White Damask do.

Gloves and Hosiers;

Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Pins.

ALSO,

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

Bleach'd do. do.

Tickings—Checks—Gingham.

The above articles, together with a variety of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH or approved credit.

S. K. W. has on hand and entire assortment of genuine

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

recently received from one of the best manufacturers in Germany, and warranted the best article imported.

He can also furnish the BURR STONE at short notice.

Portland, Nov. 10, 1831.

## HENRY POOR,

AT NO. 3, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received and opened for the Fall and Winter trade, English, French and German MERINOS; CIR-CASSIANS, Plaids and Bombazets; real Rob Roy Plaids; Common and Staple Camblets; fancy Silk, and Thibet Hdks; MERINO SHAWLS; bobinett LACES, cheap; Edgings and Quillings; nice Straw HATS and splendid RIBBONS to match; Italian, Synshaw, Gros de Swiss and Chinese SILKS in great variety; Russia Diapers and Damasks; all kinds Muslins; elegant French Calicoes; Gloves and Mitts; Crapes, Pongees, Bandannas, Flag Cravats; Braces, Dimities, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 Pieces GERMAN, ENGLISH, and YAN-

KEE

BROADCLOTHES;

Hunter's Cloths; Cassimeres; Kerseys; real Petersham, for top Coats; Habit Cloths, and Ladies' Olive Broad Cloths:

ALSO,

A prime Stock of Live Geese Russia & Common FEATHERS on hand—bales

Ticks, Yarns, Sheetings, Shirtings, and every species of Domestic:

ALSO, 25 PIECES

CARPETINGS,

of brilliant style and Colors—Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Straw Mattings, Carpet Bindings, &c.

ALSO,

Different Nos. Dutch BOLTING CLOTHS, of a superior order, which will be sold at less prices than formerly

in